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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, April 24, 1863.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

BY J. L. A.

The Scriptures justly and wisely have said
That, the man is the lord of the land,—
That woman in public should cover her head,
Nor try to assume the command.

But the Scriptures ne'er taught that she should not use
Her influence in private at home;
But nay, I'm sorry to say, do often,—
And their duty is sadly performed.

Now show me a true and brave soldier man;
It was woman who gave him his birth;
It was woman who fostered and laid all his plans,
Ere he left the homestead and hearth.

But show me a coward who now hides his head;
It is precept he gathered in youth;
'Twas woman who taught him his duty to dread,
And hid from her offspring the truth.

Methinks I hear some fond mother say,
Not a single son I will spare;
For what is my country all unto me,
If my darlings must go off to war!

But a word to those who have acted so brave,
And gave husbands and sons in the strife;
There's glory awaits, though they be in their graves;
They are honored as mothers and wives.

THE FUTURE.

We clip the following from a late speech of Jas. T. Brady, a distinguished New York Democrat:

If the Northern man who contemplates the possibility of the time ever arriving when, being on the soil of Europe, an intelligent European shall say to him—"Sir, you have no country; you, being twenty-five millions, were conquered by eight millions"—for that man I wish no other punishment than that, even in the ashes of his destruction, he may feel the bitter pang of that insult; but for the Northern man, whatever his political creed or party, who entertains a hope and conviction that our country will still retain its power and its name on earth, I open my arms to receive him. I ask him, like myself, since we are not on the battle-field, to do all that he can in the ways of peace to encourage our brethren in the fight; and I say to him, as I say to you, (and all of you, I trust, are gathering your sympathies around me while I say it), that, we, as we are brethren now, we may be brethren forever.—[Loud applause.] We will take one of these men and paint a picture for him. I open to his view, as in this grand edifice, the whole of the nation, and however proud any other power may sit upon a kingly couch, with a tiara or diadem, clothed with majesty or beauty to whatever degree, I ask him to look at the figure of America, her staff surmounted with the cap of liberty—her skirt having in it the blazonry of the sky—her head covered with the decoration of the stars, [at this point of the speaker's remarks, a large national flag was suddenly unfolded on the stage amid loud cheers,] and I ask him to behold the spectacle presented. I mean you caviler—you croaker—coward—renegade—traitor—behold, at the bid of revolt, that America leaves her proud position as the equal of any Power on earth, and, as she approaches in shame and degradation the door of this chamber out of which she is to depart, the stars falling from her brow at every step, and her dress paling into an ashen hue, as she goes out of that magnificent temple, with her head prone to the dust. Listen to her voice, you traitors, as she speaks: "This was not done by foreign foes, but by the debasement and treachery of those whom I warmed upon my heart, and who stung me like serpents." [Applause.] Do you think such a scene as this remains for the American people? [Voices—No, no.] Even as the first Chaldean shepherd looked from the sterile rocks upon the constellations, which, if nature outside remain as it was when we entered this building, will greet your delighted and wondering, as its own childhood do, the last American will behold the stars of that banner [pointing to the national flag] shining with matchless luster for ever and ever through the long lapse of ages.

TORIES.—*A Prediction.*—The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, in a recent issue, puts upon record for future reference, the following prediction: that, in coming years, when peace is restored throughout the land, as, by God's blessing, and in spite of the rebels, it will be—those men in the North, who, in this terrible crisis of the nation's history, have uttered no word of encouragement to the Government—who have raised no voice in condemnation of the rebellion, but have denounced the powers that be, and openly or covertly declared their sympathy with the South will aver, with cursing and swearing, that they sustained and supported the Government all the way through. Mark the prediction and remember it!

Tell an American boy of the present day that his grandfather was a tory in the revolutionary times, and he will resent the impeachment with indignation. In our heraldry, the brand of toryism, like the ban of bastardy, is an ensign of dishonor, and it will be so hereafter. The tory father of to-day will transmit the disgrace to his posterity, and their children's children will be taunted with it to the third and fourth generations. The words of disloyalty uttered by them to-day will be bitterly denied; but they have been engraved in the memory of living witnesses, and cannot be forgotten. The sentiment of their party, uttered through the press, have been embalmed in printer's ink, and will come forth as witnesses against them before the great tribunal of history.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. NO. 46

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most unsurpassed facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

From the 1st Penna. Reserve Cavalry.

We are permitted to publish the following from John McCahan to his father, J. K. McCahan, Esq., of this place:

BELLE PLAIN, VA., April 12, 1863.

Dear Father:—I received your and mother's letter a few minutes ago, and also Thomas' letter enclosed. I was glad to hear that all were well. We have broken up camp to-day (Sabbath) and again launched our boat for another voyage—the result of which I am sure will prove victorious to the cause of the Union. All is bustle and excitement, and I have not much time to write. Our regiment drafted and adopted the enclosed resolutions yesterday, which you will please have published. I will write as soon as we move, or at least as soon as we stop. I am well. JOHN McCAHAN,
1st Pa. Reserve Cavalry.

WHEREAS, We, as American soldiers were impelled in taking up arms in defence of our country, constitution, and the great principles of christian liberty, by a holy and chastened enthusiasm: And whereas, our hearts have been made to bleed by seeing our glorious ensign riddled by missiles, aimed at the heart of our mother country; while our war-path can be traced by the graves and blood of heroes, who have fallen upon the altar of Liberty, we turn to our homes to find men, dear to the impulses of better days, playing the *assassin's blade* at the *throat of our Government*, and at the *heart of our decimated ranks:* And whereas, we are now facing our open foes, ready to strike the black shield of rebellion till it rings again, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—so, by our trusty blades and the memory of dead comrades do we vow destruction to our secret enemies and death to Copperheads: therefore be it

1. Resolved, That we maintain the belief amongst us that we are contending against an armed foe whose intentions are to destroy the best and wisest system of Government ever devised for the benefit of mankind. That after a period of nearly two years spent in efforts to put down this wicked rebellion, we cherish the same hatred for our enemies, and the same earnest feeling of devotion to our beloved country and her just cause, as we did when we entered her service.

2. Resolved, That, though individually we represent the sentiment of all loyal parties, yet believing it our duty in this hour of our nation's fearful trial to sacrifice politics and partyism, we, therefore, know no party, ignore all conservatism, contemn milk and water patriots, and hold *as enemies* all who, either by their influence or actions, openly or secretly, labor to trammel the government in its struggle for life; as friends and fellow-citizens those only, who now with willing hearts and ready hands, are rallying to the nation's rescue. And thus, while we can treat open enemies with all the consideration due them, we can only consider those mean, cowardly traitors in the garb of friends, as fit objects of our condemnation and rebuke.

3. Resolved, That, believing compromise with traitors an impossibility, and that peace now can only be had by meanly cringing to the wily perverts of anarchy and rebellion, we therefore recognize the Constitution alone, as our article of negotiation; and our terms of peace, the Union, whole, perfect, standing forth in the triumph and glory of its original beauty and more than its original strength.

4. Resolved, That we believe in the proclamation, the confiscation act and the *conscription act*, feeling the former two designed to knock the black under-pinning from rebellion, and the latter to make that knocking effectual.—And that we will give the government our hearty support in all its efforts and measures designed to crush this rebellion and re-establish the Union.

5. Resolved, That we have full confidence in our Commanding General, and believe him the right man in the right place. That our regiment is in good health, good condition and fine spirits; that with us the harbingers of victory to our arms and triumph to our cause, are daily growing brighter and stronger; and that when we again go forth to meet the enemy, it will be with hearts fired anew with buoyant hopes, and nerves strung with redoubled and abiding energy.

6. Resolved, That as soldiers of the Old Keystone State, and in view of our experience in the Army of the Potomac, since Sept. 1861, we feel humiliated at the refusal to allow ex-Gov. Wright of Indiana, and Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, the use of the Hall of the House of our native State, to expose and unmask the deception and intrigues that underlie this iniquitous rebellion; *and that those who cast their* votes against the use of the Hall by these patriots, are neither the friends of soldiers nor the country, for bold and fearless patriots, such as these, are our friends, and an indignity offered to them is an insult to us.

Whereas, misrepresentations concerning the sentiments of some of our regiments here have gone home, and wishing to give full, fair and unmistakable expression to our views,

Resolved, That we vote our hearty concurrence in the above resolutions, by the unsheathing and upraising of the weapon with which we battle.

☞ Capt. Sutherland, late of the iron-clad vessel Queen of the West, and his Southern bride, were in Memphis lately. She was a rich rebel widow with nearly 100 slaves. She introduced herself to the captain, and asked "What she should do to save her slaves?" "Marry a loyal man," said the blunt captain—"what do you say to me?" "Well," replied the fair secessionist, "I suppose I can't do better." So they were wed.

Great Union Demonstration at the York Hospital.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the soldiers in the U. S. Military Hospital at York, Pennsylvania, and the members of the Maryland Patapsco Guards, held in the Mess Room of the hospital, on Tuesday evening, Apr. 2nd, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Government is engaged in a terrible conflict against armed rebellion and treason, and for the maintenance of national union and life; and whereas, it is becoming and proper that we, the inmates of the U. S. General Hospital at York, Pennsylvania, representing as we do twenty of the loyal States of this Union, and two hundred and fifty-nine different regiments and commands, should express our sentiments; therefore

Resolved, That in the language of our lamented countryman, Stephen A. Douglas, "there can be no neutrals in this war; there can be none but patriots and traitors," and every man in the army or out of it who is not with the government and does not assist it by his influence and exertion, to put down the rebellion; is in effect an enemy to his country, a traitor to the old flag; and opposed to the constitution and the Union of our fathers.

Resolved, That as soldiers of the Union, having voluntarily tendered our service for its defence, we are not only ready to assist the Government in its efforts to suppres the rebellion, but if necessary, to lay down our lives as a sacrifice for its safety; preferring to sleep in honored graves, rather than that the present and future generations should be deprived of the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we have so longenjoyed.

Resolved, That we regard the opposition to the government now inaugurated under the cover of hostility to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the emancipation proclamation of the President, and the conscription law of the late Congress, as a mere pretext of certain unprincipled politicians who are endeavoring to divert the popular mind in their favor, that they may hereafter reap an advantage in the occupancy of the high offices of the government, for which they never have been, nor never will be qualified, by personal competency, patriotism, or loyalty to the free institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we will continue this struggle for our nationality and the rich blessings bequeathed to us by our fathers, "though nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one of a thousand were to survive," believing that one such freeman must possess more virtue, and enjoy more happiness than a thousand slaves.

Resolved, That we look with indignation on all party prejudice, tending to make the loyal states a divided people, and will use our utmost exertions to put down all attempts to create a disloyal sentiment at the North; having left our homes to fight treason and traitors in our front, we do not wish to be compelled to crush any in our rear; we are, as were the patriots of former times, for the "Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Resolved, That as loyal men and Union soldiers, we hold ourselves in readiness to oppose by all lawful means, those whose feelings are hostile to the government, who have arrayed themselves against its constituted authorities, and furthermore, we will follow and implicitly obey, as we have heretofore done, whoever may be placed over us; having full faith that we are battling for the right, and that victory must finally crown our efforts.

Resolved, That although we depreciate the horrors and necessities of war, and are at all times anxious for peace, we have no terms to propose to the rebels in arms against the Government; and will accept no compromise with them, until they lay down their arms and voluntarily return to their former allegiance:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers in York Hospital, Pennsylvania, desire to record our detestation and contempt for the so called Copperhead party of the North—a party composed of traitors, too cowardly to go openly over to the enemy, but who are doing all they can to embarrass the Administration and give aid and comfort to the rebels, by raising false issues and creating discontent among the people; and that we desire to let our friends at home know, that neither the leaden pills of Jeff Davis, nor the medicated ones of the Doctors here, have yet purged us of our loyalty; but that on the contrary, we are ready now as ever, (if our health and physical condition permits), to resume our places in the front rank.

Resolved, That we hail with delight and give our hearty approval to the vigorous policy of Maj. Gen. Schenck, commanding this Military Department; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to him, to the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that they be published in all papers in the borough of York and elsewhere, favorable to the Union cause.

About six hundred soldiers were present, among whom not a single dissenting voice to the sentiments contained in the resolutions was found.—The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. After the adoption of the resolutions, patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., Geo. W. McElroy and Dr. Henry Palmer. The speakers were loudly applauded and the meeting adjourned about ten o'clock in the best of spirits.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

Message from Gov. Curtin.

History of the Military Operations of the State.—Declination of the Re-Nomination for Governor.

The following message was communicated to both Houses of the Legislature on Wednesday, the 15th inst., in answer to the usual inquiry, before the adjournment, as to whether the Executive had any further business to communicate to that body:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburg*, April 16, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In taking leave of you at the close of the Session, I think it proper, under existing circumstances, to go beyond the usual formalities.

The partiality of my fellow-citizens placed me in the office which I now hold, at a period of great public distraction, which soon culminated in the breaking out of the rebellion which is still raging.

The country had so long slumbered in unbroken tranquility, that we had in this State almost forgotten the possibility of any violation of our domestic peace. Even our militia laws had been suffered to fall into disuse, and were reduced to a merely permissive organization of a few uniformed volunteer companies in various parts of the State. The whole mind of our people was directed to peaceful and industrial pursuits, conscious of no intention to injure the rights or interests of others, or in any way to violate the Constitution under which we had thriven; they were unable to realize the designs of wicked and abandoned men, even after they had been publicly and boastingly proclaimed. Although for many months, war had been actually levied against the United States in South Carolina and elsewhere, it is a fact that the people of this Commonwealth were first startled into a sense of the common danger by the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. The Legislature was then in session, and immediately made such provision as was at the moment deemed necessary. But shortly after its adjournment, events having rapidly advanced, and the Capital of the country being in apparent danger, I deemed it necessary to convene it again early in May, 1861, to adopt measures for placing the State on a footing adequate to the emergency.—This was promptly and cheerfully done. Five hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated at the regular Session for military purposes, and to that sum was then added authority to borrow three millions of dollars. This loan, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the finances of the country, and the alarm and distrust then prevailing, was promptly taken by our own citizens at par; and at the suggestion of the Executive, laws were passed for organizing our military forces, and especially for immediately raising and supporting, at the expense of the State, a body of fifteen thousand men, called the Reserve Corps, to be ready for immediate service when required.

The Government of the United States had called out 75,000 to serve for three months, of which the quota of Pennsylvania was immediately furnished.

The Reserve Corps was raised, equipped, and disciplined by the State, and contributed largely, under Providence, in saving Washington after the first disaster at Bull Run; and from that time we continued to add regiment after regiment, as the service of the country required.

From the first moment to the present hour the loyalty and indomitable spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania has been exhibited in every way and upon every occasion. They have flocked to the standard of their country in her hour of peril, and have borne it victoriously on the battle-fields from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, to the far South and Southwest; they have never faltered for a moment.—It has been my pride to occupy a position which enabled me to become familiar with all their patriotism and self-devotion, and to guide their efforts. Posterity will do them full justice.

Every requisition of the General Government has been promptly fulfilled; all legislation in support of the cause has been enacted without delay, and Pennsylvania is entitled to be named first amongst the States that have been throughout unflinching in their determination to subdue the sacrilegious wretches who are endeavoring to destroy the last temple of liberty.

The State has not been insensible to the sacrifices which her sons have made. No effort has been spared by her authorities to secure their comfort and welfare. Under Legislative provisions to that effect, her sick and wounded have been followed and cared for, and, when practicable, brought home to be nursed by their friends, and the bodies of the slain, when possible, have been returned for burial in the soil of the State.

The contributions of her citizens, in supplies of luxuries and comforts for all her volunteers, have been almost boundless, and nothing has been omitted that could encourage and stimulate them in the performance of their holy duty. They have felt, upon every march and in every camp, however desolate their immediate surroundings, that the eyes and hearts of the loved ones at home were upon and with them.

The result is, that Pennsylvania is actually in a position on which it is my duty to congratulate you as her representative. Notwithstanding the immense drain of her population, her industry is thriving at home; and, so far as it may not be hurt by causes over which she has no control, must continue to prosper. Her finances were never in a more healthy condition; her people were never in better heart.

That the labors, anxieties, and responsibilities of her Executive have been great and harassing, I need not say. I have given to them my nights and days, with, I trust, a single eye to the public welfare. I claim no special merit in this; I would have been unworthy to be called a man had I done otherwise. If I am proud of the result, it is that I am proud of the people who have effected it.

To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is henceforth to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism, and martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone, have already impaired my health.

I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfill the duties of my position. It is to be added that, as the approaching season will probably be the most eventful period in the history of the country, I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle.

Under these circumstances, it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position at the expiration of my present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer.

As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing that fact.

In taking leave of you, I may be permitted to say that as Governor of the Commonwealth, I have given, as was my duty, and shall continue to give, an active, an earnest support to the Government of the United States, in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. As a private citizen, I shall continue heartily to uphold the President and his Administration, as the only means by which that result can be obtained, or, in other words, the country can be saved.

I give this as my deliberate opinion, and shall openly, candidly, and zealously act in accordance with it.

Of the warm-hearted friends to whom I owe so much, and of the people of the Commonwealth, who, regardless of party, have never tired of cheering my toils and anxieties by tokens of their generous confidence and approval, I cannot speak with composure. I can do no more than express to them the deepest, truest, and most heartfelt gratitude.

Hoping that you may safely return to your homes and families after your public labors, and with the best wishes for your individual welfare and happiness, I now bid you farewell.

A. G. CURTIN.

"THE WICKED FLEE WHEN NO MAN PURSUETH."—Shakspeare must have had prophetic vision of Copperheads, when he described the terror of the thief "who fears each bush an officer." The Copperhead glides along the street with restless or averted eyes as if conscious of some crime, and fearful of arrest and conviction. When he talks, it is to complain of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, although loyal men do not see much difference now in national rule, as regards severity. He bewails the loss of freedom of speech, while Copperhead orators spout treason from the balcony of the Girard House, or pour out, in New York city, vituperation and abuse on the soldiers and the Government—forgetting that in times past Copperhead mobs stoned public speakers in their extreme love and solicitude for that Constitutional right. He is fearfully alarmed at the organization of Union Leagues, although there is nothing secret, oath-bound or treasonable about them. Truly, these tories are a wretched set. We advise them to get, as soon as possible, into the front ranks of the army, and be decently shot, after having prayed to be forgotten by every respectable man.—If they don't, salt wont preserve them from becoming a mass of morall putrefaction to the nostrils of this and succeeding generations. "Copperheads," for the sake of your children, go, get shot, die happy. It is your last show before retributive justice gets possession of your worthless carcasses.

"MYNHEER priest," queried a dubious Dutchman, "do you really believe that the Hebrew prophet Elisha made iron swim?"

"I certainly do," was the quiet reply.

"Do you believe an axe could now be made to swim?"

"Certainly, if he who attempted it had undoubting faith that God would so illustrate his power."

"Well, I have faith—here goes!"

Away went the axe into the lake, and down it went to the bottom, like a very dense stone.

"There—I knew it would'nt!" exclaimed the Dutchman, chagrined at his folly and his loss.

THE private secretary of a cabinet minister is a wag. The other day a young man, decidedly inebriated, walked into the executive chamber and asked for the Governor.

"What do you want with *him?*" inquired the secretary.

"Oh, I want an office with a good salary—a *sinecure.*"

"Well," replied the secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure—you had better try a water cure."

A new idea seemed to strike the young inebriate, and he vanished.

Our Duty as Individuals in the Present Crisis.

This is a time which tries the soul of every patriot. Two years of tremendous effort have passed, and still the rebellion maintains its attitude of defiance. Our armies and navies are lying in apparent inactivity, interrupted only at distant intervals, and then more frequently by reverses, trifling, indeed, when we consider the immensity of the field of operations, but still depressing and disheartening to the people. While such is the condition of things in the field, at home it is no better. Treason stalks daringly before us, and strains every nerve to palsy and render abortive every measure, either military or political, which looks toward the overthrow of the rebellion. Self interest rather than patriotism has been too often the moving principle with our officers, and jealousy has too often preferred the discomfiture of a rival to the salvation of the country.—Every day brings to light some astounding fraud, by which our ill-replenished treasury is shamefully depleted. Our currency has depreciated to an alarming extent, and each day has rendered the financial position of the country still more unfavorable.—Surely these are times to cause every loyal man to ponder, and to ask himself whether any portion, however small, of the difficulties by which we are surrounded can be attributed to him, and whether he has done everything in his power to advance the interests of his country. To some it may not be immediately apparent that they can exert any influence whatever upon the destinies of the nation, unless they occupy some important position, either civil or military; but there is no one so humble that he may not contribute to the great work of rescuing the country from the danger that threatens it. What we need now, more than anything else, is *unity* and *confidence.* And as public expression is the aggregate of individual expression, it becomes the imperative duty of every one who would see our country survive the present shock, to close his heart against despondency, to nerve his soul to meet reverses with undaunted firmness, and, above all, to allow no word of discouragement, no sign of faltering under any circumstances, to escape from his lips. To a free people engaged in war, unsuccess in any operation is a misfortune less on account of the injury inflicted upon the forces engaged, than on account of the discouraging effect upon the people at home. And every citizen who yields to such discouragement, and leads others to do so, nay, every citizen who does not strenuously combat such feelings of discouragement in himself and in others, is guilty of adding to the success of the enemy.

And after all, have we any reason to be discouraged? Not if we take a rational view of the war—not if we listen to the teachings of history. Every great convulsion recorded can be traced more or less directly to the shock when the onward progress of humanity comes into collision with deep-rooted prejudices; and sooner or later these prejudices have been forced to yield. And while, in former struggles, it has generally been the case that might and right have been opposed, with us they coincide, and thus we have double assurance of success. And already the mountain peaks are lighted up with the dawning of that success; our armies, recruited and reorganized during a period of apparent inactivity, are now stronger and more efficient than at any former period of the war. Unworthy officers have been removed, and men possessing the true metal have been brought forward. Fearless hands have torn the veil that concealed those hideous frauds which were sucking the life blood of the nation, and have branded the perpetrators with an infamy which will serve as a warning to others. Recent congressional action has placed our financial affairs upon a surer foundation, provided for an increase of the army, measured only by its wants. Our navy is now the most formidable ever constructed, and cannot fail to perform efficient service whenever called into action.

Contrast with this the position of the rebels. With a bad cause; with a depreciation of their currency to twice the extent of that suffered by our own; with the cost of the material of war at least five times what we pay; with no commerce and no revenue; with an unreliable working population, which may at any time become a fearful enemy in their midst; with many of their most important towns and a large amount of their territory wrested from their grasp; with a powerful force menacing them at every point; with all this, how can they hope for a successful issue of the struggle! They do not hope for it, unless it be through the faint-heartedness and vacillation of the North. Let us deprive them of this prop at once and forever. Let each one of us see to it that no cowardly fear finds entrance into his breast, and that no word, other than of proud confidence and unshaken resolution, be uttered by his lips. Encourage the weak, rebuke the traitor, vindicate your Government whenever it is attacked in your presence, and you may accomplish more for your country than many in the council or in the field.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, of the 6th, says: "An Augusta, Georgia, contemporary states on the authority of a gentleman just returned from the upper part of North Carolina, that tenpenny nails are passing current there at five cents each. We have no such metalic basis for our currency here. Our circulating mediums are grains of corn representing five cents, and quids of tobacco representing the decimal."

Courage mounteth with occasion.

Our Soldiers.

It is interesting to examine the material of the Union army, and to recognize, among the hosts of men who have arisen to support the standard of moral and civil progress, so many representatives of European nations. Not the hired adventurers, who in days of old sold their swords to prince or potentate who might stand in need of strong arms! Not the same horde of strangers who, in the old war of our revolution, struck down the native Americans of that day! Along with the hardy yeomen of our country, have come forth to its support, in its hour of danger, those who have forsaken the worn-out and crumbling systems of old-world life, to broaden and deepen in the free air of democratic America. The foreign born citizens, who have sprung to arms at the call of their adopted country, have been urged on and inspired by a thorough appreciation of the freedom for which they fought, the beneficence of that Union in which they have found a liberty, unknown elsewhere.

Some of the boldest exploits of this war, some of the noblest deeds of valor, heroism and self-immolation, have been done by these adopted companions in arms. They have fought side by side with our gallant countrymen, and on the desolate battle-field, where they together stemmed the tide of bloody rebellion, their mingled remains lie in eternal brotherhood. There is great significance in this. It might be expected that all loyal Americans should spring to arms at their country's call. But it was not equally certain that foreigners should have so deeply impressed on them the love for the land of their adoption, as to leave their peaceful homes to engage in a death-struggle. But another impulse was powerful within their hearts. They knew that if America should fall from its power and principle, that real liberty which they had come to breathe freely under, unoppressed by rank, nobility, church, caste, and a long-established, systematic downtreading of the poor; that real liberty, that made every man equal to his neighbor so long as he acted like a man, was in danger of destruction. They, the expatriated subjects of monarchical countries, knew that in republican America, they enjoyed a mental, physical, social liberty which they never knew on the other side of the Atlantic. They knew the danger—they felt the whole misery of any blow which should strike at the heart of the American Union. They, having tasted the cup of its delights after the bitterness of that drained in their own lands, were not willing to see it dashed to the earth and shattered by the rude hands of traitors.

So, when the call was made for Union loyalists to gather round the stars and stripes, and fight for the safety of their country, there came forth from all parts of the loyal States, locking arms and clasping hands, with the native-born patriots, a host of stalwart, determined men, who brought from down-trodden Europe a new love for the land which welcomed them, and who now offered their lives bravely and cheerfully for its defence. If anything will thoroughly knit together in one united brotherhood the various nationalities of this country, this war for existence will accomplish this result.

In the camp, in the field, amid the roar of battle, the groans of the dying, the silent companionship of death, they have mingled, and fought, and fell.—Upon the painful couches where these lines are read they lie together, and will clasp trembling hands as that feeling of brotherhood wells up to their hearts at the memory of past dangers shared, and sufferings endured.—*Hospital Register.*

A Poor Reliance.

In discussing the rebel peace proposition the Baltimore *American* thus disposes of northern traitors to the Union:

There never was a war, we imagine, where traitors to the cause—whatever that might be; no matter how base or needful—did not abound. It was so in the revolution which secured to us the blessings of free government; and if the Father of his Country had unceasingly to contend against them, why should we expect anything better now? The "Copperheads" of to-day are to the cause of the Union what the "tories" of the revolution were to our forefathers; and as the ancient traitors succeeded in inscribing their names upon the roll of infamy, to be the abhorred of all who love their country in all time to come, other rolls of infamy are being prepared day by day which will gibbet forever those who vaunt their treason to a cause which will be hallowed in the hearts of the good and true whilst liberty has a home on the earth. Then, as our case is not singular in this respect, let not these results surprise any. Resolved to vindicate the cause of human rights and of human progress, we must be prepared to encounter and to overcome treachery; to battle bravely against every vile agency called to the aid of the rebellion. The treachery in the loyal States which the rebel chiefs seek to foster is but a poor reliance for them. It has already been compelled to succumb, to hide its foul lineaments, to assume the virtue of patriotism, although it hath it not; and every day that elapses will see it become less and less virulent—less and less conspicuous. We repeat—it is a poor reliance.

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, April 29, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Fasting and Prayer.

To-morrow, Thursday, is the day set apart by President Lincoln, as a day of National humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and requests all the people to abstain from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship, and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to the solemn occasion.

"The Democracy in Council."

The *Monitor* is very unfortunate in its reference to men who took part at the late gathering of the "unterrified." It speaks of men acting as officers of the meeting who have or had sons in the army—a fact we do not dispute—but we think honor should be given where honor is due. The honor the son is entitled to should not be given to the father; to do s would be stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. We know, and the neighbors of at least several of the gentlemen whose names appear amongst the list of officers of that meeting, also know, that the sons of those officers went into the service of their country against the will of their fathers—and those sons still in the army are there of their own will, and not by the influence of their fathers. Because the sons are loyal citizens and true patriots, is no evidence that the fathers are equally so, and we are not willing that the sons shall be robbed of honors by their disloyal fathers. Still, a greater number of the officers of the meeting, and of those who took part in its proceedings, acted with the meeting simply because it was called a "Democratic meeting," and for no other reason. To many men who have always voted the *Democratic* ticket, the *name* carries with it an influence sufficient to destroy the better judgment of such men. They do not stop to inquire, to reason with themselves, whether their party organization is right or not; they merely satisfy themselves that their organization is recognized by their leaders as the "Democratic party," and without further inquiry throw up their hats, and endorse every treasonable proposition of their leaders.

The masses of the so-called Democratic party are honest, but they permit themselves to be influenced by *party* influence—by men who have not the good of their country at heart—by men who are, if not directly, indirectly, pursuing just such a course as *must sooner or later* result in the destruction of our liberties and the best government on earth. And with the strongest evidence from the army, that the conduct of the bogus Democracy in the North is encouragement to the *enemy*, these honest duped masses still give their aid to men who openly advocate the cause of the rebels.—*Party*, with some men, appears to be the cure for all evils—and we verily believe that if the leaders of the present bogus Democratic organization would teach open treason, and call upon the party to take up arms against the Government, thousands of the men who are now following such leaders would obey instructions, simply because they came from their *party* leaders, and not because they might believe them to be for their own and their country's best interests.

We have said we believe the masses of the bogus Democracy honest and loyal, but we must at the same time deny that their *actions* are loyal.—They are blinded by partisan prejudice and deceived by the *traitors*—and if they persist in being influenced by such men, then they too must go down to their graves remembered only to be cursed by their children and their children's children, as traitors to their country.

THE *Journal & American* of last week is filled with very low misrepresentations, for the purpose of injuring the influence of the *Globe* with loyal citizens of the county, but as we have an important national issue before us, we cannot stoop to small things, such as defending the character of the *Globe* against the attacks of a factious disorganizing sheet. We are gratified to know that the loyal people of the county—the true friends of the Government—heartily endorse the sentiments of the *Globe*.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

That Petition Again.

Three or four days before the issuing of the last *Monitor*, A. Owen, one of its editors, requested of us by note, a copy of the petition we had circulated to prevent W. A. Wallace from speaking in the Court House, stating that he wished to lay it before the readers of the *Monitor*. We sent him a copy of the petition. But did he publish it? No. It did not answer the purposes of the lying scoundrels that control the columns of the tory sheet. Had the petition been published it would have given the lie to their assertions that we carried a petition through town to prevent *Democrats* from the use of the Court House, and to prevent the holding of a Democratic meeting. The petition was to *prevent Wallace from speaking*, and for no other purpose, and this the lying editors know when they asserted through their paper to the contrary. *Will they dare to publish the petition?*

They also attack several of our citizens for signing the petition. All named had not signed it, neither had it been presented to them. Those who did sign it are not ashamed of the act—and hundreds of others, and many who were the political friends of Wallace and the *Monitor* clique before the evening of the meeting, would now sign it.

In our time, we have come in contact with some very low, unprincipled editors, but the equals of the *Monitor* clique are yet to be found. They can not write one square without uttering a falsehood, and the stronger they make them the more readily do they suppose their *party* will swallow them. Falsehood is their game, and treason to the Government their aim. A party having for its organ such a paper, must feel highly honored. We are very thankful that we are no longer suspected of keeping such company.

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. TAYLOR.—The speech of Judge Taylor at the Court House on Saturday evening last, before the Union League and citizens generally, was one of the most able and patriotic our citizens ever had the pleasure of listening to. It was not a political speech—a partisan speech—such as is frequently heard in political campaigns—but a solid argument to save our Government. Judge Taylor is no politician, and, to our best recollection, never was. He is a patriot, and he sees and feels the necessity of every true man taking a bold position to combat the wickedness of the rebellion. As was well said by his HONOR, "there can be no neutrals *now*—a man must be either earnestly for his Government or against it." We will not attempt to give any part of Judge Taylor's speech—it must be heard to have *justice done it*, and we hope the citizens of the county will soon have opportunities to hear the Judge.

Hon. George Taylor for Governor.

We learn that the numerous friends of HON. GEORGE TAYLOR in the middle counties, will bring his name prominently before the Pittsburg Convention for the Union nomination for Governor. Judge TAYLOR is well and favorably known by the legal profession throughout the State. He is a truly loyal man—an able, honest and popular man, and we could support him with a free good will.

THE rebel sympathizers denounce Gov And. Johnson as an idiotic ranting Abolitionist, simply because he is in favor of sustaining the Administration and the Government against the attempts of the rebels to destroy both. But they have not a word to say against the abolitionists of the South—the rebels, who struck slavery the first blow, by rebelling against a Government that protected that institution—an institution they would have the foundation stone of their confederacy. With all the opposition North ern abolitionists could have made against slavery during the present century, that institution could not have received as heavy a blow as it has received from its warmest friends during the rebellion.

"IN the Democratic meeting held in the Court House last week, the clique which had been taken there by Lewis, the traitor, hissed at the resolution applauding the Army of the Union.—When any National measure was endorsed by the Democracy, this same clique hissed from the retired corner which they occupied."

The above we take from the *Monitor* of last week, and publish it for the purpose of showing our readers to what falsehoods the rebel editors will resort for the purpose of deceiving the readers of the tory sheet. We doubt whether they have a single reader who would swallow such a silly falsehood, yet we have no doubt they have agents willing to swear to the truth of it. Uncle George could take it down without salt.

THE *Monitor* will do us a favor by requesting *its* friends not to forget to pay up when they discontinue their subscription to the *Globe*. Some three or four of the officers of their meeting came the Nick over us. If they don't behave better, we may be compelled to go to farming, but doubt whether we can be successful in raising a crop of *stoves*.

— We direct the attention of young ladies to advertisement headed "Wanted Correspondence."

Subjugating White Men.

The Louisville *Democrat* says:

"Now, at this time, a negro brigade is marching into Florida, under orders of the Administration, for the purpose of subjugating white men."

The Nashville *Union*, in replying to the above, says: What sort of "white *men*" are they of whom the *Democrat* speaks? Are they not traitorous and rebellious white men? Are they not the disturbers of the nation's peace, and the violators of law and order?—Are they not the murderers of the citizen soldiers of the Union? Have they not hung, shot and imprisoned men for being patriots? Have they not chased and torn to pieces tender women with blood hounds? We do not think that such white men as the rebels of Florida and South Carolina are one whit too good to be subjugated and shot by negroes or anybody else. If every guerilla and armed rebel in the peninsular "Land of Flowers" were driven into the Gulf by the negro brigade, so that not a traitor should be left alive to poison the air with his breath, we would rejoice at it. No doubt the *Democrat* would rejoice to hear that the negro brigade had been defeated by the rebels, and would mourn if it were to vanquish the proudest army that the rebels ever sent into the field. We don't appreciate nor understand such squeamish loyalty as that of the *Democrat*, which is so nice about the instruments it employs to destroy the rebellion. We go for using every instrument and agent which we may find *effective* in exterminating treason and traitors. If we had the power we would marshal all the eagles, vultures and vampyres of the air, all the serpents and wild beasts of the earth, all the sharks, sea-snakes and leviathans of the briny deep, all the lava imprisoned in the breasts of volcanoes, all the pestilence of Pandora's box, all the angels in heaven, all the devils in hell, to put down forever the infernal crusade against humanity, led on by Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons. The country has had quite enough of the *Democrat's* satin-slippered and kid gloved loyalty, which revolts at the thought of subjugating white rebels, by any other troops except those composed of members of the first families. The people are kicking fastidious objections and delicate scruples to the wind, and wherever they see a rebel head, they intend to hit it, with the first club or brickbat that is at hand.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.—A grand rally of the secesh sympathizers of New York city, "opposed to the Administration and the war," was held in the Cooper Institute, on last Tuesday evening a week. It was addressed, among others, by Fernando Wood, the great gun of the Copperheads, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"I am for peace and for a change of policy. Whether we have such a change depends upon whether the Democrats select a War Democrat for their (Presidential) candidate. *The election of a War Democrat will not be a change*; it will only be one set of men stealing instead of another, *and we all know the Democrats can out-steal any other class of men.* The Democrats should elect a man of peace principles and sound wisdom. In my opinion, the next President should seek, either openly or *covertly*, a *conference* with the South, and there should be a cessation of hostilities, the war policy having failed."

— It would be well for the masses of the Democracy, who blindly follow such leaders, to ponder upon these designs of the traitors. If they want their party eternally damned, let them follow the direction pointed out.

THE following resolution, among others, was adopted by the New York Methodist Conference last week:

Resolved, That the conduct of those who, influenced by political affinities or Southern sympathies, and under the pretext of discriminating between the Administration and the Government, throw themselves in the path of every warlike measure, is, in our view, a covert treason, which has the malignity, without the manliness, of those who have arrayed themselves in open hostility to our liberties, and is deserving of our sternest denunciations and our most determined opposition.

Fifteen refugees from Richmond, all of whom were foreigners, were picked up eighty miles down the Potomac, and brought to Washington on the 22d. They had converted their funds into gold and State stock, and appeared very anxious to go further North. They paid $5 in rebel money for a dollar in gold, and $3.50 for a dollar greenback.

THE proceedings in part of the Perry Moore County Committee will be found in to-day's *Globe*. No mention is made of the propositions offered by the County Convention to harmonize. We publish them as we find them in the *Journal & American*.

ONE hundred negro soldiers have been recruited in Franklin county within the last ten days. They are intended for the black regiment now being organized in Massachusetts.

— *The Nine Months Men.*—Ten regiments are to be paid off and mustered out of service at Harrisburg, and arrangements are making there for their reception. They are expected to arrive next week. When our "boys" come, we hope they will receive a proper reception.

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Treasonable Organizations.

We make the following extracts from the charge delivered by Judge Stowe, of Alleghany county, to the Grand Jury of that District, a short time ago, and commend its sentiments to those who can profit by them. It is fit and right, that the judges who administer the law should speak out at a time like this, when treason binds its supporters together in secret conclave, who with solemn oaths resist and defy the laws:

"It has lately been publicly alleged, in a manner which has attracted attention, that there are in the county, organizations or persons combined together, for the purpose of interfering with and opposing the National Government in raising money by taxation, and soldiers by conscription, or voluntary enlistment, to suppress this accursed rebellion which is now so severely testing the capacity of men for self-government. Such things (if they exist) are disloyal, and, even if they should not technically amount to treason, are a most serious violation of the law, which all parties concerned may take notice, this Court will not hesitate to lay heavy hands upon, if properly brought within its reach. While our brothers, sons and fathers are pouring out their blood like water upon the battle-field, to preserve the unity of the government, it will not do for us to shrink from working for the same end, by a fearless and stringent enforcement of the laws, whenever a proper case shall arise requiring our action."

The Knights of the Golden Circle Resisting the Law!

Riot in Selinsburg, Union County.

[From the Middleburg Weekly Tribune, April 22]

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the saddest, and at the same time one of the most daring and damnable attempts at defying the laws and the Government, that has yet occurred in this section of the country.

To make the matter clear it becomes necessary to enter somewhat into detail.

When the draft was made in Oct. last, a young man, by the name of James Hummel, of Middlecreek township, *voluntarily* entered into an arrangement, with Mr. Azariah Kreeger, to go as substitute for the latter, who was drafted into the service of the United States. This arrangement was made. Hummel took the money or at least part of it, and went to Harrisburg, where he was *sworn* into the service of the United States and Mr. Kreeger accordingly discharged.

Hummel remained at Harrisburg a short time and then *deserted*, thereby defrauding the Government out of the services of Mr. Kreeger to which it was entitled, and also Mr. Kreeger, out of his money, by not giving value therefor.

This man Hummel, together with some other deserters, since the time of their desertion, have been defying the authorities and threatened to kill any man who should attempt to arrest them. They however found it convenient to secret themselves, whenever the guards were about, which fact was duly heralded by the Tory organ, the Selinsgrove *Times*. Thus things went on until last Saturday, when Capt. Cox, who is stationed at this place, by some means learned that there was to be a funeral at New Berlin, at which it was quite probable that Hummel would be present. He accordingly ordered Sergeant Kephart and an assistant to New Berlin, with instructions to arrest him in church, very reasonably presuming that there no resistance would be made, and bloodshed avoided. But he was sadly mistaken; these desperadoes were fully armed for any emergency. The Sergeant, with his assistant, entered the church, and walked right up to Hummel, tapped him on the shoulder, and commanded him to surrender, upon which Hummel drew a revolver and fired two loads at Mr. Kephart, when the Sergeant fired, hitting Hummel in the side, the ball passing (it is said) through his lungs. He, however, discharged two more barrels at the Sergeant after he was wounded. While this scene was being enacted the friends of Hummel, some fifteen or twenty in number, rushed in upon the officer with revolvers, and some with their fists, beating and clubbing him and his assistant, and firing their pistols at them.

We are told that there were some eleven shots fired during the melee, of which the officers in discharge of their duty fired only four.

Sergeant Kephart and his aid made their escape from the enraged rebels without injury, except a little scratch upon the knuckle of one of the fingers of the Sergeant; two balls however passed through his coat and one rested in the lining of his vest, which he extracted on Sunday without much pain. The last news we have from Hummel is, that he is not expected to live.

These are some of the out croppings of the devilish teachings of Frank Weirick, Jack Cummings & Co. They spur on these poor, ignorant, deluded people, to acts of treason and rebellion, and leave them to pay the forfeit with their lives, while these treacherous, cowardly villains are in their dens of safety, preaching up that we have no Government.

Let the people take warning; this is a spark from the volcano, with which the tory organs have been threatening us. Let the government put forth its strong hand and nip this incipient treason in the bud, otherwise there may be bloody times close at hand.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, of April 23d, contains the following:

CHATTANOOGA, April 21st.—Seven more persons have been sent south beyond the Federal lines by Gen. Rosecrans.

Twenty-four transports have been landed at Eastport, eight miles from Iuka with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle.

OKALONA, April 20.—A squadron of abolition cavalry estimated at 1,500, were advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them; an engagement is certain to-day unless the enemy retires.

WAR NEWS.

What has been Done at Suffolk.

The Passage of the Vicksburg Batteries.

Destruction of the town of Celina, &c.

RECAPTURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

Rebel Batteries destroyed at Warrenton.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

An Expedition to McMinnisville.

Highly Important from Banks' Army

TWO DESPERATE FIGHTS.

Prisoners Captured & property destroyed

&c., &c., &c., &c.

What has been done at Suffolk.—Report of General Dix.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly their gallant conduct during the last six days.

On Tuesday, General Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Colonel Foster's light troops, driving him back to the line of his pickets. Anderson's division was engaged at the same time on the water front with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially.

On Wednesday, a rebel battery of twenty-pounder rifled guns was effectually silenced, and an attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed quartermaster's boat, was repulsed.

Repeated attempts have been made on our lines, but they have all been foiled.

The storming of the enemy's battery, near the west branch of the Nansemond, by General Getty, and the gunboats, under Lieut. Lamson, of the navy, and the capture of six guns and two hundred prisoners, closes the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

The Passage of the Vicksburg Batteries.

The following information has been received here in two days from Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg:

On the night of the 16th, Admiral Porter succeeded in running the Vicksburg batteries, with seven fine gunboats of his squadron and three transports. The Benton, his flag-ship, got opposite the upper battery, heading the line of vessels, before the rebels opened fire, which they continued from 11 P M, until 2 A M, upon each succeeding vessel as it passed them. The only damage done was the firing of the Henry Clay, one of the transports, and the temporary disabling of the Forest City, another of them, and a shot through the Benton's hull. Our loss was but one man killed, and two or three wounded. The rebels fire was far less effective than was anticipated. They burned two or three houses in the town, as our squadron was passing, to light the river, so as to enable their artillerists to get good views of our steamers as they went down within range of their guns. On reaching Warrenton, Admiral Porter bombarded that village, with what effect is not known.

The transport Henry Clay was fired by the rebel shells. All hands on board were saved, the pilot remaining at his post until the flames forced him to leave.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Official despatches were received here last night, stating that a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from General Grant's army, have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition to either help General Banks in an attack upon Port Hudson, or make an attack on Vicksburg from the south.

The Expedition to Celina—Destruction of the Town.

MUNFORDVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—The expedition to Celina has returned to Glasgow, having destroyed the town of Celina, together with one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, twenty thousand bushels of wheat and corn, one hundred barrels of flower, and the same amount of whiskey, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, and other stores, and forty boats owned by the rebels for transporting their supplies. The rebels admit a loss of ninety killed; but Col. Graham thinks their loss was greater. The Federal loss was one wounded and one missing.

Recapture of the Queen of the West.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The news to-day from Brashear City is of the utmost importance.

The enemy evacuated his works at Centreville last night, but will probably be captured entire, as he is enclosed between General Grover's forces, on one side, and those of Generals Emory and Weitzel on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The steamer Diana, lately taken from us, will certainly be recaptured, as the United States steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river, and is rapidly approaching her.

The ram Queen of the West was captured from the enemy in Grand Lake at ten o'clock this morning.—*Captain Fuller, her commander, and all her crew and officers, numbering ninety souls, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay.*

The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and *the whole affair a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.*

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The boat from Richmond arrived to-day.

Richmond papers to-day contain telegraphic information from Port Hudson, confirming the loss of the steamers Queen of the West and Diana. The former got aground in Grand Lake, and was blown up by a shell from the Federal gunboat Calhoun.

The Diana was burned by the rebels. One hundred and six prisoners, including seven officers were captured from the Queen of the West, including Captain Turner, commandant of the fleet.

Destruction of Rebel Batteries at Warrenton.

Special to the St. Louis Democrat:

CAIRO, April 22.—Our gunboats have destroyed the rebel battery at Warrenton below Vicksburg, and the fleet was lying at anchor before Carthage on the 17th. General Grant was to go down on the same day.

General Ellet's marine brigade, and General Fitch's light draft gunboats have nearly swept the Cumberland river of rebel cavalry who were sent out on both sides of the river. Some severe fighting occurred and many prisoners were taken.

Gen. Stoneman's Expedition.—He cleans out the rebel Black Horse Cavalry.

We learn from an officer who arrived from Warrenton Junction last night some interesting particulars respecting General Stoneman's expedition.

The original plan having been frustrated by the rain storms that set in the day after General Stoneman advanced, he has turned his attention to other points. He has scoured the country pretty well between Falmouth and Sulphur Springs, and now rests at Warrenton.

The rebels attempted to shell his camp near Rappahannock Station, a day or two since, but accomplished nothing.

Randolph's Black Horse Cavalry, which have been hovering about Warrenton, have been dispersed, and their acting commander, Lieut. Paine, was made prisoner. The company or squadron is commanded by Capt. Randolph, but he is now suffering from injuries by a fall from his horse some days ago.

Lieut. Paine, who was in temporary command, was captured on a previous occasion by the same regt., 8th Penna., nia, about four miles from the same place, where they repeated the exploit. Paine belongs in Warrenton.

General Stoneman's command has captured sixty odd prisoners. They have been out ten days without tents or wagons, their stores and baggage being carried upon pack mules.

The fords are still very high, and only a squadron or two have crossed the Rappahannock at any point. The General is exceedingly chagrined at being prevented from making effective movements by the April rains, and chafes at the thought that the people of the North may wonder that he does not make them, while they cannot fully appreciate the causes of the delay.

Mosby and his gang are in the neighborhood of Warrenton.

Successful Expedition to McMinnisville. The town Captured with two Railroad Trains and a Train of Wagons.

MURFREESBORO, April 24.—Some refugees who have been relieved from rebel oppression at McMinnisville, by a highly successful expedition of General Reynolds, have arrived at Readyville. General Hagen telegraphs that General Reynolds took the town, capturing two railroad trains and a train of wagons. Among the number of prisoners taken was Mrs. John Morgan. The expedition has more important results, as affecting the situation, than those named.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th says: Dispatches from Jackson, Mississippi, of the 17th have been received, saying in substance that an early attack is to be made on Vicksburg, from opposite and below the city, and for that purpose the Federals had passed eight boats on the night previous.—Later dispatches intimate that the rebels expect General Grant to make demonstrations south from Corinth at the same time.

Highly Important from Gen. Banks' Army.—Two Desperate Fights with the Rebels.—1000 Prisoners Captured, 10 Steamers and Two Gunboats destroyed. —General Banks still Advancing.—Capture of the Famous Pelican and Sims Batteries.

NEW YORK, April 26. The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived with important advices.

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville.—After a hard fight at Vermillion bayou where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from them after a desperate fight with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1000 prisoners had been brought into Franklin, captures of whole companies of rebels being made at a time.

The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats, and the Diana were included in the destruction.

It was reported that General Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th, and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point.

The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured. Our troops are in splendid condition.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The steamer Fulton from New Orleans via Key West arrived here at noon to-day. She got aground on her voyage down the Mississippi, remaining eight days and leaving the bar on the 19th.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 19th, the only late paper received, gives an account of the military movements.

On the morning of the 17th, Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville.—After a hard fight at Vermillionville Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven from their position, after hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the *Era*, dated in the field above New Iberia, April 16th, states that Col. Kimball, with the 53d Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. Gen. Witzel's division followed, and succeeded by the whole line.

The rebels left a number of their dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 15th. Prior to Thursday night some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin, captures of whole companies being made at a time.

At Franklin the steamboat Corine was captured with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board, thus restoring them to our service.

The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into Gen. Banks' hands, and also two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of those boats, were immense stores of bacon and a thousand cases of ammunition.

It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th, and occupy it.

The expedition of Gen. Grover had been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut charged on the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hand.

The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries, *including the famous Pelican and* Sims' batteries. The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, a son of the late Secretary Taylor.

Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of over a thousand, were made.

The celebrated salt mine or salt rock was captured and the rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1600 are in our hands and more are being taken.

An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near Ibua containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reduced the rebel fortifications at Bute La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county or all captured. Our troops are in a splendid condition.

The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 179, where they are quartered at the Mechanics Institute Hospital.

Among them are Lieuts. Oliver and Bannina of the 25th Connecticut; all were doing well. A large number of the rebel wounded were in the hospitals at Frankling and Ibua.

There is nothing new from Key West.

Rumored Murder of Bragg by Breckenridge.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The *Commercial* contains the following despatch:

MURFREESBORO', April 26.—General Reynolds, to-day, sent in 180 prisoners from Liberty.

The enemy recently moved up from Tullahoma to Manchester. On the 19th they received a reinforcement of 16,000 men from Mobile.

Prisoners captured by Genl. Reynolds bring an unreliable report that Breckenridge recently shot Bragg, and is under arrest for homicide—They say that Bragg had condemned some Kentuckians to death; Breckenridge remonstrated angrily, saying that "shooting Kentuckians was played out," and if the order was executed, he would shoot Bragg. The latter executed the Kentuckians, and Breckenridge killed him.

Arrest of Another Rebel Officer.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A very highly important arrest has been made in this city, by United States Marshal Murray, in the person of Capt. A. S. Parker, of the rebel navy. Parker had been in this city a few days, awaiting the arrival of some other parties, and perfecting his arrangement preparatory to leaving for England, he having been commissioned by the rebels to bring out one of the new iron-clad steamers now in process of construction there. At the time of the memorable attack upon Fort Sumpter, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he commanded the iron-plated floating battery sent against the devoted fort by the rebels, and took a very prominent part in that action.

After the capture of Fort Sumpter, Captain Parker was transferred from the navy to the army, and was appointed captain of ordinance in the Engineer Department. At the time of the surrender of Fort Donelson he was taken prisoner, but subsequently made his escape and joined Bragg's army, passing with him through the Kentucky campaign. He was at the Corinth battle also, and directed the working of a portion of the rebel artillery in the eventful "Shiloh." For many years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he was a ship captain, sailing out of Charleston (S. C.) harbor, and was a man of so much ability, experience, and daring, as to have been entrusted, as stated above, with the mission of bringing out one of the new rebel iron-clads now building in England.

As might have been expected, Parker was utterly astonished at having been discovered in this city by Marshal Murray, and undertook to show that he was not the man the officers were in search of. His protestations, however, proved of little avail, and he was yesterday taken to Fort Lafayette, in charge of Deputy Marshal Peel. He was considered one of the ablest volunteer officers in the rebel naval service, and had promised great things from the iron-clad he was to have in charge.

Kentucky Greets Pennsylvania.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "When the history of this war is written, Kentucky will be as greatly in arrears of gratitude to the Keystone State as to any of her other sisters, for its assistance has been as generous and hearty as it was prompt. The names of Negley, Stambaugh, Wynkoop, Williams, Jordan, Brown, Nagle, Christ, and others, omitted from no invidious motive, will always be remembered in our Commonwealth for their gallant services. Their commands were among the first called to the State by the General Government for its defence, and there is hardly a county from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, or from the Ohio to our southern border, in which they have not visited and performed effective work. Among the more recent arrivals has been the 45th Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Colonel Curtin, which is now at Camp Dick Robinson, having left Paris on the 10th inst., where it was encamped on the fair grounds. The *Citizen* says it is one of the best-drilled regiments it has seen, and won golden opinions from the Parisians for its orderly and good conduct during its sojourn in their midst."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 29, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.—S. T. Brown, Esq., will be the speaker at the meeting on Saturday evening next.—Everybody is invited to attend.

Local Items.

— *The Draft.*—All sorts of conjectures are made among the curious as to the probable time when the conscription act will be put in force. That it will take place no one doubts, but the query at present is as to the time.—If the enrolling boards are appointed, organized, and ready to begin their duties by the first of next month, it will be about as much as can be expected. Give them only six weeks for the completion of their herculean labors, and we shall have the lists prepared for drafting not before the middle of June. Suppose the draft takes place instantly, the act allows the drafted men ten days before they are required to report for duty In this time they may procure substitutes, or close up their business and prepare to take the field. It thus appears that, under the most energetic and expeditious execution of the act that is possible, it must necessarily be the last week of June before troops can be obtained under it. The fixing of the 1st day of July for the beginning of its operative power to put men in the field is, therefore, not a blunder, but a careful and successful calculation to make available every day of the duration of the act for the national defence. The act also includes only men whose ages shall be on the first day of July between twenty and forty-five years, and they are not liable to commence service before that date.

— *A Change.*—The Jackson Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Graff. Miller, will change proprietors on the first of July. On that day, Mr. Joseph Morrison, of the Broad Top City House, will take charge of it. Mr. Miller, we understand, takes charge of the Girard House in Pittsburg sometime in Aug. Mr. Morrison will "run" both houses, the Jackson and the Mountain, and we have no doubt he will do a rushing business during the summer season.

— *New Siding for the Broad Top Railroad.*—The H. & B. T. Railroad Co., have commenced their new siding on the opposite side of the river for the better accommodation of the coal trade; it will give them about one mile of extra track. The Engine Shed has been fitted up to accommodate the hands employed with boarding; the work is to be pushed through with vigor. This we think will in a great measure do away with the Coal Siding at Mill Creek. This will give men a chance for employment who are in want of work.

— *Rape.*—A stranger from Western Virginia, aged about fifty years, was arrested and brought to, and lodged in jail one day last week, for committing rape upon a young lady who resides on Broad Top. The scoundrel committed the outrage near Broad Top City, and was arrested at Fairplay, on Six Mile Run. From what we hear of the affair, we think there will be no doubt about his having a rough road to travel,—and if guilty, deserves all he can get.

— *Personal.*—We have heard with regret that Mr. Thomas S. Johnston the agent and Telegraph operator of the Broad Top Railroad Co. at Dudley, intends leaving the road, and taking a position on the Northern Central R. R. If he goes, the Company will lose a faithful officer, and a most excellent clerk.

—The President and Directors of the Broad Top Railroad paid the Road a visit last week. We understand they have concluded to lay the Switch-backs with T rail at once. This is what the operators on that portion of the road have been working for, and we are glad they have succeeded.

A new heavy coal burning locomotive has been ordered, and is expected to be up in a very short time; it is to run between Saxton and Dudley.—With these facilities the "Switel-backers" will be able to compete with any other location on Broad Top.

— *The Franklin Hotel.*—We have neglected to notice the change of proprietors of this house. Mr. Jacob Bergey, of Montgomery county is now proprietor, and we learn keeps an excellent house. We hope he may receive a liberal share of public patronage.

— *A Noble Deed.*—The larger members of the M. E. Sabbath School in this place, who are now in the army, sent home the handsome sum of $44 for the purpose of replenishing the library of the said school. This is putting money to a good object, and the contributors have the thanks of the members of the School, as also those of the parents of the scholars.

— *Provost Marshal.*—We are gratified to learn that Capt. J. D. Campbell, of this place, has been appointed Provost Marshal for this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. This is an excellent appointment. His office, we understand, will be at Hollidaysburg.

— Our town merchants are beginning to think about going to the city. Things are getting a little cheaper.—A few more Union victories will bring prices still lower.

— *Home.*—Lieut. John Westbrook, on a furlough of forty-five days, to recruit his health. He looks thin, and is weak from the effect of a late fever.

— The remains of B. F. Chaney and Robert Aston, members of the 49th Regt., arrived here on Friday morning last, and were interred at Manor Hill on Saturday.

[For the Globe.]

ALL FOR THE UNION.—Not a hundred years ago at a meeting held at H. L, for the purpose organizing a Sunday School, Union principles were strongly manifested. The school had been kept up for some time by the Methodist E. Church; during the meeting a gentleman of the Lutheran persuasion stated that they had better call it the Union Sunday School, which he put to vote, the most of the voters not knowing what was up answered "Union," unanimously. Upon being asked why they voted so, they answered, "we are for the Union all the time."—The Methodist smelling the rat felt like seceding. Apl. 20, 1863.

Union County Committee.

Pursuant to a call issued some time since by the Chairman of the Union County committee, a meeting of the Committee was held in the Court House on Tuesday last. The Committee was called to order by the Chairman Perry Moore, Esq.

On motion, *Resolved*, that no substitutes be admitted without the proper certificate from the regular members, of their inability to attend.

P. M. Bare of Mt. Union, Jackson Harmon of Jackson, Henry Davis of West, and Morris Catshall of Springfield, were received as substitutes to fill vacancies occasioned by the absence of members from their several districts, in accordance with the above resolution.

The roll of members was then called, and the following gentlemen answered to their names: Barree, Samuel Myton; Brady, John M. Stonebraker; Cass, Christian Miller; Cassville, David Clarkson; Dublin, William Clymans; Franklin, James Morrow; Huntingdon, John W. Mattern; Henderson, George Numer; Juniata, H. Mark; Jackson, Jackson Harmon; Mt. Union, P. M. Bare; Morris, Perry Moore; Oneida, Jacob Miller; Penn, Andrew G. Neff; Porter, Jacob Neff; Peters-burg, Abraham Remer; Springfield, Morris Catshall; Tell, Henry Shearer; Tod. B. F. Baker; Union, J. H. Bauman; Lower West, Henry Davis; Upper West, Wm. Moore; Walker, Martin Orlady.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of a delegate to represent the county in the *coming* State Convention, to meet in Pittsburg.

Andrew G. Neff, Esq., of Porter township, having received a majority of votes, was declared elected, and, on motion, the choice was declared unanimous.

On motion of D. Clarkson, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Henry Davis, Wm. C. Wagoner, and Jacob Miller, be and are hereby elected Senatorial Conferees, to meet those of Bedford and Somerset counties, for the purpose of electing a Senatorial Delegate to the coming State Convention, and that they have power to substitute in case of their inability to attend.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

PERRY MOORE, *Chairman.*
P. M. BARE, *Secretary.*

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP 53D PENNA. VOLS.,
April 17, 1863.

MR. WM. LEWIS,—

Edt. Globe:—At a meeting of the officers and enlisted men of the 53d Regt. Penna. Vols., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that there are certain parties in the North, who by their recent acts and speeches, have shown that they coincide and sympathize with those in rebellion against the United States, and are holding meetings, both public and private, denouncing the Administration and the officers and soldiers in the field, who are fighting to uphold the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard all those persons holding such feelings as the above, and being under the protection of our glorious old flag, infinitely deeper dyed traitors than those in open rebellion.

Resolved, That we as a regiment, will, to the utmost of our ability and power, endeavor by even the sacrifice of life itself to uphold the President of these United States in the enforcement of the laws against open traitors or hidden foes.

Resolved, That we place firm reliance and implicit confidence in our brave and noble leader, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, and believe him to be a capable and fearless commander.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all loyal freemen of the North to ferret out and expose, and punish all Copperheads now in their midst, as we will endeavor to do to the enemy in our front, when once more led forward.

Resolved, That we look forward with great expectations from the Loyal League associations now being formed in the different cities of the North, and we earnestly urge the establishment of such associations throughout the entire country.

Resolved, That there be no compromise made with traitors of the South who are endeavoring to destroy the best government upon the face of the earth—bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and bought with their blood—except in their entire submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the reports now being circulated by the disloyal parties of the North, in regard to the demoralization of the army, are false in every particular, as it was never in better condition, discipline and spirits, than at the present time.

R. McMICHAEL,
Lieut. Col. 53d Penna. Vols.,
Commanding Regt.
A. B. MANN,
2d Lieut. Co. G, Secretary.

The Programme of Peace.

We are glad to note the efforts of what are known as the neutral press, against the specious cries of peace—the peace that is to bring to the Government humiliation, and to the people degradation. The Lancaster *Evening Express* fixes *peace* as being the watchword of the Northern "Democratic" politicians. Most of them merely reiterate the simple word of peace as replete with all future blessings, and fear to accompany it with that which is its counterpart, "the recognition of the rebel confederacy." Were they honestly to say that their platform is "peace and recognition," ninety-nine out of every hundred of their followers would desert them. William B. Reed, says the *North American*, is outspoken enough to declare that he is in favor of it, but the party shrinks from it, and merely praises the value of peace, magnifies the evils of war, and teaches opposition to the policy of the Government. During the time that this sympathizing organization at the North has been making its way upward, its course has been anxiously watched by the Southern rebels, but the latter have grown impatient of this flimsy disguise, and begin to think their northern friends mean, after all, to deceive them. In order, therefore, that there may be no misunderstanding, there appears at intervals in the Richmond press some article intended to remind the Northern "Democrats" of the real terms upon which they are expected to contend for peace. Here is a recent exposition from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"We can see no prospect of peace at all, not this year, nor next year, nor at the end of Lincoln's presidential term, nor of the next. Everybody wishes for it and longs for it, and longs and prays for it—everybody, both in the Federal States and in the Confederate. Yet let us not deceive ourselves—the peace which they long for at the North is not the same peace which we pray for here.—*Their* peace means reconstruction; ours means separation. We can never make peace, never, much as we may desire it, fearing in the enemy's hands New Orleans, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri—without at least insuring to those States the full freedom to decide, uncontrolled by the coercion of foreign armies, whether they will attach them-selves to the northern despotism or to the southern league. We can never make peace while one southern fortress has the hated flag of the stars and stripes floating over its walls, while one hostile ship pre-umes to blockade a southern harbor. They cannot make peace, giving up to us our forts and harbors, acknowledging the right of secession in the Border States, and admitting themselves beaten and disgraced. Their peace is to us, continual, eternal war; our peace is, to them, ruin and perdition. If there is to be peace, then, on whose terms shall it be—theirs or ours. *Neither.* We are to have war, not peace.

"But it is said that the enemy's financial credit will break down if the war continues. No; it is peace that would ruin them utterly—peace, we mean, on our terms. It is the war that sustains their credit and keeps up the war. It is the continued hope of ultimately subjugating us that gives the lightest value to their treasury notes, and it is the stern resolve to baffle and defeat them that makes our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War, to them, is cheaper than peace; they are very rich, it is true; but there are some luxuries they cannot buy—and one of these is peace. War comes very dear, but they cannot afford peace by any means. They can endure, perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they cannot face the horrors of peace."

This article, while apparently intended only to stimulate the south, really betrays the deserts in understanding which the rebel government has effected with the northern "Democratic" leaders, and the grounds upon which these men are now contending all over the north for the cessation of hostilities and the negotiation of a peace. These terms are:

First, the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and therefore the permanent disruption of the national Union under which we have all grown and prospered.

Second, the surrender to the enemy of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and all the other southern territory which we now hold so firmly.

Third, the abandonment to the enemy of our national capital, since their possession of Maryland would render Washington useless to us.

Fourth, the giving up of all lower Mississippi to the rebels to enable them always to dictate terms of intercourse to the West, as a condition of the free navigation of the river, and thus effectually render it to the interest of the West to separate from us.

Such is the programme of a "Democratic" peace at present. The northern section of the party would be glad to have reconstruction on the basis of the possession of the national government forever by "Democratic" politicians; but not being able to obtain that from their southern allies, they are now contending for peace, when they know that it can only be obtained on such terms as these; consequently their course is a practical endorsement of these propositions in the fullest sense. Only a week ago at the "Democratic" reading rooms in Philadelphia, a Lancaster politician in a speech intended to please his party, said that if the Administration would abandon its own measures and conduct the war according to the so called "conservative" plan, he would support a vigorous prosecution of the war; wherefore his hearers, who were better posted in what was the real aim of the party, shouted lustily, "no, no—no war—let us have peace." If peace is to be the cry, here are terms clearly laid down by Jeff. Davis' official organ at Richmond, and earnestly advocated by all his adherents in Philadelphia, New York, and the North generally. We place them upon record, and ask the people to ponder over them.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

[For the Globe]

OBITUARY.

Of pneumonia, in Hospital, at camp of the 49th Regt. Pa. Vols., near White Oak Church, Va., B. F. CHANEY, a member of old Co. C, now B, aged about 23 years.

On Saturday evening, April 11th, the deceased was with the regiment at the brigade dress parade on the plain near White Oak Church On Saturday morning, April 18th, he was dead.

Sudden death does not surprise soldiers on the battle-field. They expect to see and meet it there. But when death takes one from the parade ground, and leads him to seek uneasily the couch in his own tent, and afterwards the bed of languishing in the hospital, and quickly thence the grave, it attracts unusual notice, and reminds us that death is in the quiet of camp life as well as in the noise of conflict, and that as preparation is necessary, at one time and place, it is necessary at all times and places.

Though the mind of the deceased wandered much, he was sufficiently collected the evening previous to his death to wish for the presence of one of God's ministers. Chaplain Lung of the 33d New York Volunteers was sent for and came, and Frank then asked him to sing and pray with and for him, which he did. The Rev Mr. L. says, "he gave evidence of a religious education, and repeated verses of hymns and prayed." This should be an encouragement to his and to all parents. A. SOLDIER.

Camp of the 49th P. V., April 20, 1863.

DIED,

In Scottsville, Three Springs, Huntingdon County, April 18, 1863, Dr. B. D. F. BAIRD, aged 29 years.

In this sudden bereavement, a gloom has been cast over this entire part of the country. A beloved wife and four children are left to mourn the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and kind father; the community an energetic, faithful, and successful physician; the church of his choice, to which he was earnestly attached, one of her most faithful and consistent members, an ornament to the Christian profession. As a citizen, he stood without reproach. To know him, was but to love him; a friend to the poor, his memory remains engraven upon the hearts of the widow and orphan. In his untiring exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and the afflicted, he fell a victim to that fatal destroyer, typhoid fever.

At camp, near Fairfax Court House, Va., on Sunday evening, 19th instant, ROBERT ASTON, of Barree, member of Co. B, 49th Regt., aged about 54 y'rs.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 27, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..... $7 00@7 75
Common and superfine ..... 5 00@6 25
Rye Flour..... 4 75
Corn Meal 2 00
Extra White Wheat ..... $1 70@1 80
Red and Prime Red..... $1 65@1 70
Yellow 1 06
Common Yellow..... 92
Oats 55
Clover-seed, the lb..... 7½@8c
Timothy..... $1 3/8@2 25
Flaxseed..... 2 00@2 05
Hides..... 9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl. ..... $7,00@7 25
Extra do 2 cwt 3 75
White Wheat 1 10
Red Wheat 1 00
Rye 1 05
Corn 95
Oats 50
Clover-seed ..... 7@8
Timothy 2 00
Dried Apples 1 25
Butter 25
Eggs 15
Lard 10
Ham 10
Shoulders 8
Sides 8
Tallow 9

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE,

By two of Uncle Sam's boys, who are desirous of hearing from their female cousins, with a view to further matrimonial leadership

Address,

CHARLES RAYMOND and FESTUS,
2d Iowa Infantry,
Corinth, Miss.

(Care Adjutant.)

P. S.—Our Phonographic letters addressed to FESTUS will receive due attention.

April 29, 1863-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., trustee to sell the real estate of Hiram Williams-on late of West township, dec'd., and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.

April 23, 1863-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Williamson, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, dec'd. to and among those legally entitled thereto, he (by) gives notice that he will attend to that duty on Saturday, the 23d of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1863.-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the house formerly occupied by James Brindle, deceased, in Hopewell township,

On Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863,

at two o'clock in the afternoon.

All that certain tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands late of David Fisher, on the west by lands of Jos Fisher and Andrew Brindle, on the south by lands of Jonathan Brindle and Steel, and on the east by lands of Jacob Brumbaugh and Samuel Schell, containing 75 acres more or less, with about 35 acres thereof cleared and cultivated, and a log house and log cabin barn thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgm-nt of the purchaser.

JONATHAN BRINDLE,
Administrator of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.

April 29, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

FARES from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $7.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5.25 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

In coming from NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATASAUQUA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.30 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M. for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE 4.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.00 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

April 20, 1863.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.			Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00		Huntingdon	AR 12 20	AR 9 41
5 50	7 18		McConnellstown	12 13	9 27
6 05	7 23		Pleasant Grove	11 06	9 09
6 10	7 40		Marklesburg	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55		Coffee Run	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02		Rough & Ready	10 30	8 45
6 41	8 10		Cove	10 19	8 34
6 45	8 20		Fisher's Summit	10 15	8 30
7 03	AR 8 35		Saxton	10 00	8 16
7 10	LE 8 45		Saxton	AR 10 00	AR 8 16
7 25	9 05		Coalmont	9 49	8 04
7 50	9 12		Cove ford	9 43	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 32		Dudley	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
			Broad Top City		

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Their trade mark for it is—"SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of the SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of lyes, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg

April 29, 1863-3m.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at Coffee Run Post Office April 18, '63.

Buchanan Hardie, 2,
Butler Wm.
Colhouge Catherine,
Clark Benj. J.,
Engle A. & Co.,
Fahley Ellen Mrs.,
Green John A.,
Hoover Mary Ann,
Myers Elizabeth,
Myers Mary Ann,
Menel Matilda,
Mountingar D.,
Moore J. C.,
Stock John.

S COIN, P. M.

Coffee Run, April 22, 1863

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally,

NOS. 111 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, | Herring, Cod Fish, | Beef, Pork, Lard, | Shoulders, Hams, Sides, | Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854 you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May, A. D., 1863, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select two persons, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years: and fix the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 29th and 40th Sections of said Act.

R. M. DIVITT, Co. Supt.
of Huntingdon County.

April 22, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 40	.....	.....	.....	Mt. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 20
5 34	.....	5 00	.....	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 23
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Maple-ton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 22	7 55	6 22	4 05	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 34	11 52
5 32	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 43
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 28
5 54	.....	6 00	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 54	9 54	11 22
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	4 23	Tyrone,	9 35	.....	11 01
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 53	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 33
6 59	.....	.....	4 59	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 15	10 39
7 06	8 29	7 40	5 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of B. L. Neff & Co. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted will make payment on or before the first day of May. The books are left in the hands of B. L. Neff for settlement.

April 15 1863. B. L. NEFF,
JACOB HARNCAME.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The next Session opens Wednesday, May 6th, and closes last Wednesday of September.

This Institution is designed to fit young gentlemen for business or college, and to give young ladies a *thorough* and practical, as well as an ornamental education. Competent teachers will be provided for every department.—The young ladies and gentlemen occupy buildings entirely separate.

TERMS.

Boarding, Tuition &c., per Session, $35,00
Music, Drawing, French, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address

W. M. WILLIAMSON,
Shade Gap,
April 15, 1863. Huntingdon Co., Pa.

POTATOES—FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE,

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and are receiving, the following varieties—Mamm Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Niggers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Peach Blows, Cortes, Wood peelings, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Apl 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

THE largest stock of De Laines in town
FISHER & SON

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the great st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods this season.

Huntingdon April 15-tf.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, of the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store-shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-3m

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE SHAFFER

Has just received a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order in the best workmanlike manner.

His store is in the east end of the Diamond.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863-1m

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold. [March 13, 1863-3m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Owen Bear dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Owen Bear, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

April 7, 1863-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Administrator.

March 31, 1863-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Abram Lewis, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims, proper them, properly authenticated, to us.

JAMES WILSON, Henderson twp.,
JOS. C. SNOWLER, Mount Union.

March 25, 1863. -6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon co., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ISAAC ASHTON,
Administrator.

March 25, 1863.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES. M. LLOYD,
Executor

March 25, 1863-6t.

NURSERY STOCK.—

TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,

FOR SALE

At the lowest cash price.

A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3 North-east Huntingdon.

SHIRLEYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be removed to a building near the centre of the village, and the instruction will be, as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes, to receive a generous patronage.

A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book keeping, &c.

For minute information, apply for circulars to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

March 25, 1863. -3t.

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber.

March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Bear, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Planes, Mortising, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, completely fitted as a shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—

The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863 -1 m.*

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of

SMALL FRUITS

a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERR

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,

(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 18, 1863-6d.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market price will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warehouse, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good scales and plenty of barrels always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21. 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21. 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been hereto fore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $3 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $2 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M. & 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and fro PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road Trains leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.50 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A.M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 25, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A test of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

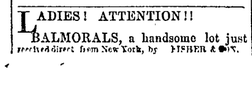
Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Growmont Mill, and one mile E. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,

ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION PAPERS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $500 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated* Ware. Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Succe sor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m eaf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of fer'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 10, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

Comes A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

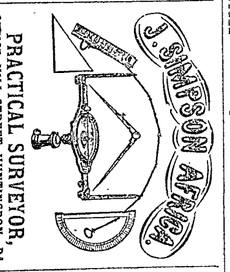
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY and MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct 29, 1858.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-share ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers. Pistols Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself *to furnish material* and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 550 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *elaborate* and *complete index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

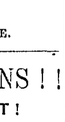
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general rolls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

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FOR THE

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Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

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☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1861.

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FOR SALE

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

GOODRICH'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS do do do
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Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Parker's Philosophy.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL"

PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

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I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.

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We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.

S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.

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Agent United States Express Co., New York.

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Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

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Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

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FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.

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We add ours to the above recommendations.

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Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
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June 18, 1862.

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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIVES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

W. M. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

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LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call on D. P. GWIN'S whose you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bentley's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belak's Melodeon Instructor—Danrowes' Piano Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Brewing Room Basines—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
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THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 8, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Epeket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket-Books, Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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Founder. Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
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A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

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Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c. &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

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OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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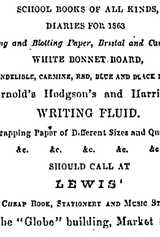

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Proper for Boys and Girls.

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go to make their purchases.

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